

# ***APHIS-PPQ's Role in International Agricultural Trade***



**“Safeguarding American Agriculture and Natural Resources”**



# Protecting American Agriculture



**Protecting the Environment**





**Ensuring the Safety of Genetically Engineered Organisms**

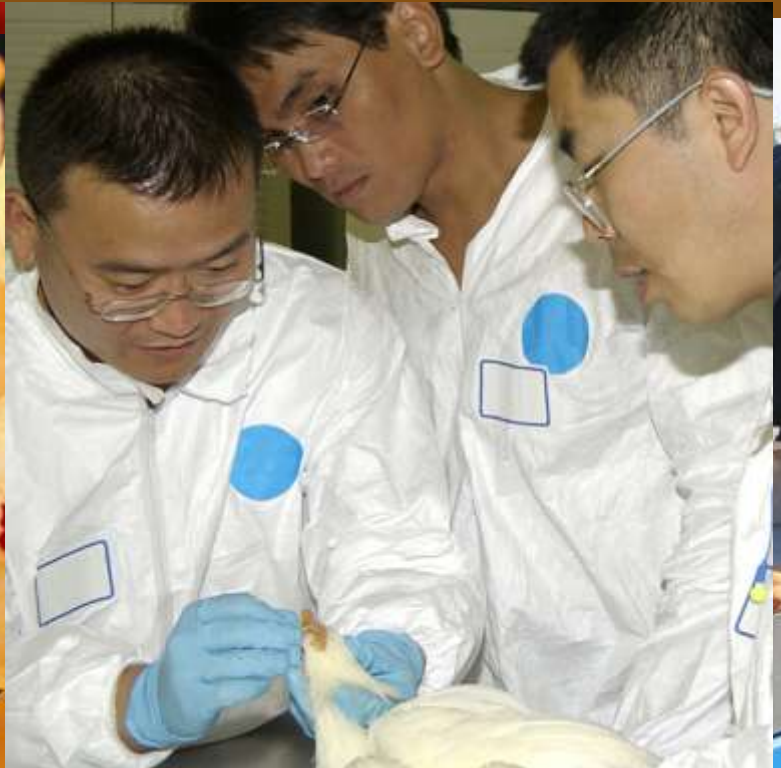


**Leading Scientific Research and  
International Standards Setting**



**Facilitating Safe Agricultural Trade**





international

services

## International Services

**Mission:** Provide international animal and plant health expertise to both protect American agriculture and facilitate safe agricultural trade.

### Responsibilities:

- Negotiate animal and plant health protocol for imports and exports to facilitate safe agricultural trade
- Provide technical assistance to help developing countries build their animal and plant health infrastructures
- Lead international animal and plant health standards setting activities



**Combating Pests and Diseases**





APHIS is the Federal agency responsible for coordinating emergency response efforts that affect agriculture.

**Activities:**

- Operate and maintain a state-of-the-art emergency operations center
- Monitor threats to U.S. agriculture and food sectors
- Coordinate with the Department of Homeland Security and other emergency management entities
- Respond to all hazards emergencies

emergency  
response



Every day, APHIS employees develop and apply scientific methods that benefit agricultural producers and consumers, protect the health of American animal and plant resources, and sustain agricultural ecosystems.

**Activities:**

- Identify and analyze pest and disease pathways
- Conduct diagnostic testing
- Develop and adapt technologies
- Conduct risk assessments

**sound science**

## Plant Protection and Quarantine

**Mission:** Safeguard U.S. agricultural and natural resources from risks associated with the entry, establishment, or spread of plant pests and diseases, as well as invasive and harmful weeds.

**Responsibilities:**

- Pest surveillance, detection, and identification
- Pest eradication and management
- Regulation and certification of plants and plant products for import and export
- Crop biosecurity and emergency response



# plant health



# Why We Keep Out Foreign Pests

*To prevent non-native species from becoming established in the US*

- Harmful non-native species are economically and/or environmentally damaging
  - Reduce Yield
  - Increase costs to growers
- Harmful non-native species cost billions of dollars in control and loss of marketable goods for export
  - Restrict US Exports
- Harmful non-native species affect agriculture, forestry, human health, and tourism.



US Federal Noxious Weed/Giant Hogweed/  
*Heracleum mantegazzianum*/photo credit USDA  
APHIS PPQ SITC Database

## *Elements of Our Pest Response Program*

- Survey - *Early detection assures*
  - Faster and cheaper control
  - Availability of more control strategies
  - Greater possibility of success
- Identification
  - Yuma & Nogales Identifiers
- Regulation to prevent spread
  - Bans movement of materials with a quarantine
    - ACP/SOS
  - Restricts movement of materials through permits
- Control or eradication
  - Host /material removal
  - Pesticides/Fumigation
  - Biological control
  - Sterile insect release



# Emerging Pest Issues & Emergency Programs

- LBAM
- Asian Gypsy Moth
- Asian Citrus Psyllid/Citrus Greening/HLB
- Potato Cyst Nematode
- Japanese Beetle
- Asian Longhorned Beetle





# Citrus Greening



## Different Name/Same Disease

- HLB-Huang Long Bing
- Yellow Dragon
- Citrus Greening

## Vectors:

Asian Citrus Psyllid

African Citrus Psyllid

# How We Ensure Safe Agricultural Trade

## INTERNATIONAL

- Monitor trade of endangered or threatened species - *Protect the environment*
- Establish import regulations and policies for goods imported into the United States- *Prevention introduction*
- Issue Phytosanitary Certificates for agricultural goods exported from the United States based on EXCERPT

## DOMESTIC:

- Issue import and interstate movement permits for plant pests -*Prevent spread*



Long grain rice/credit ARS



## U.S. NURSERY & GREENHOUSE CERTIFICATION PROGRAMS



*Nursery & Greenhouse Exports to Canada*



# USNCP Core Concepts *Cont.*



- Meet the guidelines of NAPPO

Standard RSPM 24 –

*“Integrated Pest Risk Management Measures for the  
Importation of Plants for Planting into NAPPO Member Countries”*

- Addresses both quarantine and non-quarantine pests
- Allows the nursery to meet specific Canadian phytosanitary requirements associated with particular pests, products, and regions in the U.S.

# Workplan Aspects

## Systems Approach

### Pre-Clearance programs

#### Examples:

- Australian Preclearance Citrus Workplan
- Japanese Preclearance Lettuce Workplan
- Potatoes to Mexico *Protocol*
- Cherries (PNW)
- Stonefruit (CA/PNW)
- Table Grapes (CA)
- TEXAS – Citrus (Irradiation facility)

# International Air/Cargo Passenger Clearance



Japan Airlines (JAL)



LA, MIAMI, EL PASO



# PPQ vs. CBP



## Key *Global* Functions of APHIS



- Participating in international standard setting organizations to ensure US quarantine laws are founded on sound science.
  - IPPC
  - NAPPO
  - WTO
- Promptly responding to requests from other nations for Pest Risk Analysis data for US export commodities
- Timely amendment of US import regulations when science supports change





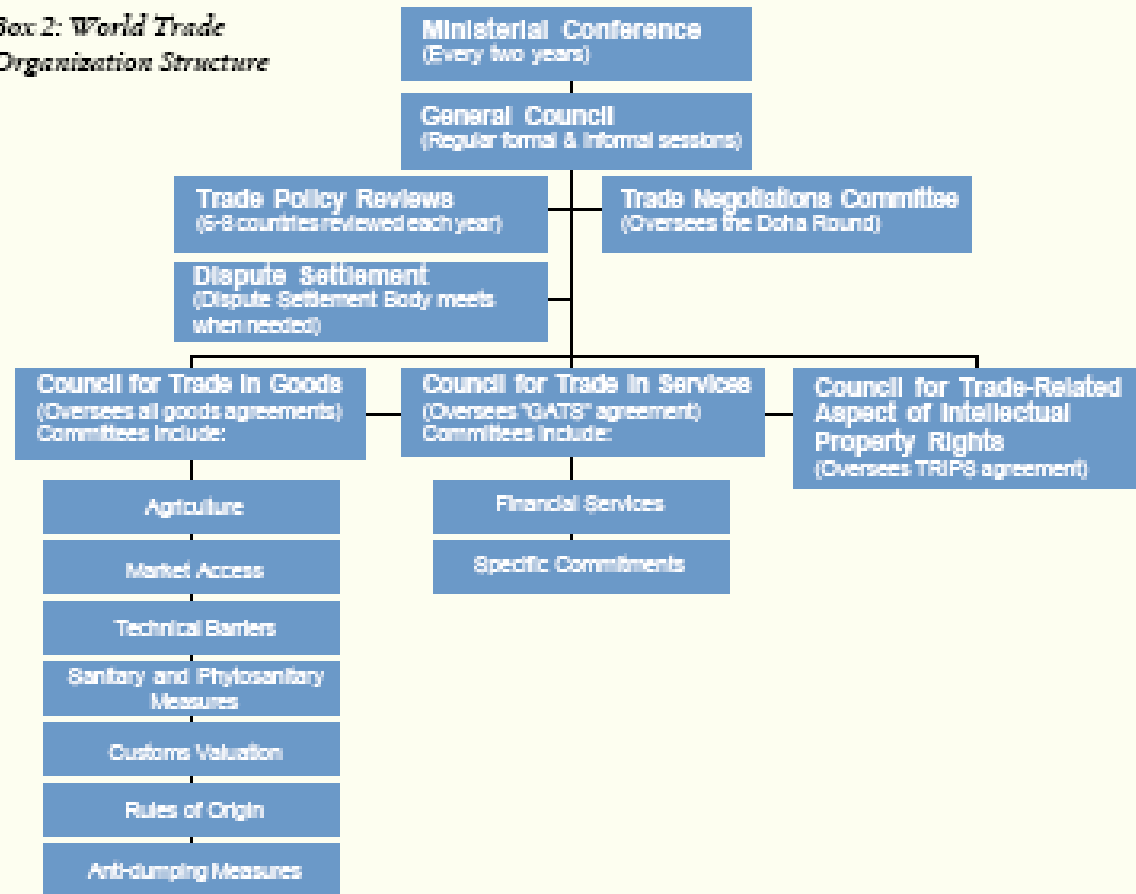
## WTO was established as a result of the Uruguay Round (1986-1994)

Among many other concerns, sanitary and phytosanitary measures were one of the areas addressed by the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations, which resulted in the creation of the WTO in 1995.



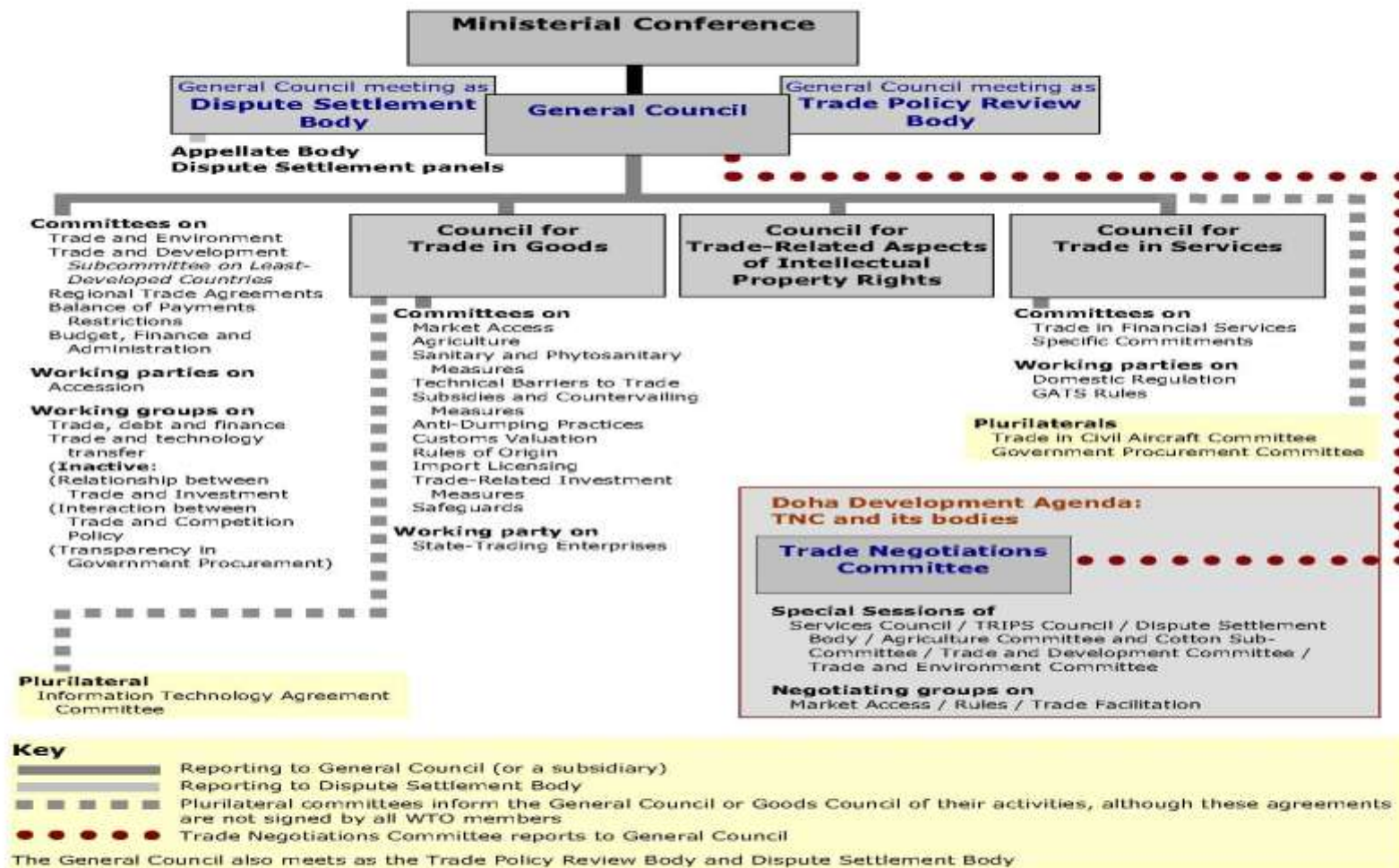
# WTO Organization Structure

**Box 2: World Trade  
Organization Structure**



## WTO structure

All WTO members may participate in all councils, committees, etc, except Appellate Body, Dispute Settlement panels, and plurilateral committees.



# Special policies

The WTO's main functions are to do with trade negotiations and the enforcement of negotiated multilateral trade rules (including dispute settlement). Special focus is given to four particular policies supporting these functions:

- Assisting developing and transition “economies”
  - Specialized help for export promotion
- (Special & differential treatment/Non-Discrimination)
- Cooperation in global economic policy-making  
(Trade liberalization)
    - A Ministerial Declaration was adopted at the Marrakesh Ministerial Meeting in April 1994 and recognized the social costs)
  - Routine notification when members introduce new trade measures or alter old ones  
(Transparency)
    - Official websites
    - Comment periods
    - Notifications: Keeping the WTO informed/keeping the public informed



# WTO agreements

- The Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization contains a number of trade agreements in its annexes, including the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement).
- The Agreement on Agriculture deals mainly with issues of market access, domestic support, and export subsidies for agricultural products.
- The Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT Agreement) covers technical regulations not covered by the SPS Agreement.

# SPS Agreement-

## -Under the Marrakesh Agreement

## -Basic Goals/ Protection vs. Protectionism

The SPS Agreement has a two-fold objective. It aims to both:

- Recognize the sovereign right of Members to provide the level of health protection they deem appropriate; and
- Ensure that SPS measures do not represent unnecessary, arbitrary, scientifically unjustifiable, or disguised restrictions on international trade.



# What is an SPS measure?

## SPS Measures at a Glance

to protect:	from:
human or animal life	risks arising from additives, contaminants, toxins or disease-causing organisms in their food, beverages, feedstuffs;
human life	plant- or animal-carried diseases (zoonoses);
animal or plant life	pests, diseases, or disease-causing organisms;
a country	damage caused by the entry, establishment or spread of pests.



# Differences Between SPS and TBT Measures:

**SPS measures** typically deal with:

- additives in food or drink
- contaminants in food or drink
- toxic substances in food or drink
- residues of veterinary drugs or pesticides in food or drink
- certification: food safety, animal or plant health
- processing methods with implications for food safety
- labelling requirements directly related to food safety
- plant/animal quarantine
- declaring areas free from pests or disease
- preventing disease or pests spreading to or in a country
- other sanitary requirements for imports (e.g. imported pallets used to transport animals)

**TBT measures** typically deal with:

- labelling of composition or quality of food, drink and drugs
- quality requirements for fresh food
- volume, shape and appearance of packaging
- packaging and labelling for dangerous chemicals and toxic substances, pesticides and fertilizer
- regulations for electrical appliances
- regulations for cordless phones, radio equipment etc.
- textiles and garments labelling
- testing vehicles and accessories
- regulations for ships and ship equipment
- safety regulations for toys
- etc.

Many SPS disputes/ 3 full panel process vs. No TBT disputes to date

## Plant Protection and Quarantine

### SPS or TBT ?

Which agreement does a measure come under?

Is its objective to protect one of these?

**human life**

re: risks from...

- additives
- contaminants
- toxins
- plant or animal-carried disease

**animal life**

re: risks from...

- additives
- toxins
- pests
- diseases
- disease-causing organisms

**plant life**

re: risks from...

- pests
- diseases
- disease-causing organisms

**a country**

re: risks from...

- pests entering, establishing or spreading

YES

**SPS**

NO

Is it a TECHNICAL regulation, a standard, or a procedure for assessing whether a product conforms with a technical requirement?

YES

**TBT**

NO

**OTHER**

# Key provisions of the SPS

- Scientific justification
- Harmonization/Basing measures on International Standards
- Scientific Risk Assessment & Analysis
- Reducing unnecessary trade barriers
- Equivalence
- Regionalization
- Control, inspection, and approval procedures



# Transparency

- Explanation requests
- Publications of measures (fair to all countries)
- Notification of measures
- Establishment of National Notification Authorities



# IPPC

<https://www.ippc.int/>

**IPPC - the International Plant Protection Convention - is an international agreement on plant health with 177 current signatories. It aims to protect cultivated and wild plants by preventing the introduction and spread of pests. The Secretariat of the IPPC is provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.**



## International Plant Protection Convention

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

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## Protecting the world's plant resources from pests



R. Ivens

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Fruit-piercing moth - *Ophiura parcamacula* - T.P. Lucas, Queensland.

## About us

- Who we are
- What we do
- How we do it
- Convention text
- [MORE](#)

## Core activities

- Governance
- Commission (CPM)
- Standard setting
- Adopted Standards
- Information exchange
- Capacity development
- Dispute settlement
- [MORE](#)

## Countries

Information provided by all countries:

- List of Contact Points
- Legislation
- Pest reports

Information provided by specific countries:

Type country first letter:

Or click on a region:



## Latest

Hot topics [News](#) [Calendar](#) [Publications](#) [Calls](#)

**29-09-2011**  
**Extended Deadline on the Call for Phytosanitary Technical Resources (in any languages) directed to RPPOs and NPPOs.**

**27-09-2011**  
**2011 Focus Group Report Posted**

**25-08-2011**  
**Draft ISPMs posted to November Standards Committee meeting**

**24-08-2011**  
**New recommendations for improving the way IPPC standards are developed**


**20-06-2011**  
**IPPC Secretariat launches new Online Comment System for 2011 member consultation for draft ISPMs**





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**Core Activities of the IPPC**

[IPPC Home](#) ➤ [Core Activities](#) ➤ [Standards setting](#) ➤ Adopted Standards (ISPMs)

## International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs)

The complete text of the adopted ISPMs listed below is also available in book form.

The 2009 edition of this book is available below in English (with hyperlinks), French and Spanish, and individual standards are available as extracts. Chinese and Arabic standards are provided when electronic files are available.


Contact points with adequate electronic communication systems are encouraged to make use of the electronic version of the book and to circulate it internally in electronic form.


[Publications \(45\)](#)


**In This Section** [Expand/Collapse All](#)

- Overview
- + Governance
- + Standards setting
- + Information exchange
- + Dispute Settlement
- + Capacity development
- + Plant protection review

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Page Updated 10 May 2010

# ISPM 15

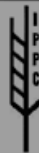
## What is wood packaging material?

Wood packaging material or WPM is also called Non-Manufactured Wood Packing (NMWP) or Solid Wood Packing Material (SWPM) defined as "hardwood and softwood packaging other than that comprised wholly of wood-based products such as plywood, particle board, oriented strand board, veneer, wood wool, etc., which has been created using glue, heat, and pressure or a combination thereof used in supporting, protecting or carrying a commodity (includes dunnage)."

Examples of WPM includes but not limited to pallets, skids, pallet collars, containers, cratings/crates, boxes, cases, bins, reels, drums, load boards, dunnage. Wood packaging made of exempt materials but combined with solid wood components must still be treated and marked.

## What is a quality/treatment mark?

For both heat treatment (HT) and methyl bromide (MB) fumigation programs, the quality/treatment Mark consists of the a) agency trademark which is the identifying symbol, logo or name of the accredited agency, b) the Facility Identification which is the WPM product manufacturer name, brand or assigned facility number, c) the HT or MB mark, d) the country code which is the two letter ISO country abbreviation, e) the IPPC Approved international symbol for compliant wood packaging material and f) DUN when indication is used for dunnage.

	<b>US - 000</b> <b>HT</b> <small>INSPECTION AGENCY LOGO</small>
	<b>US - 000</b> <b>MB</b> <small>INSPECTION AGENCY LOGO</small>

# NAPPO

[www.NAPPO.org](http://www.NAPPO.org)

## MISSION

A Regional Plant Protection Organization of the International Plant Protection Convention, coordinates the efforts among Canada, the United States and Mexico to protect their plant resources from the entry, establishment and spread of regulated plant pests, while facilitating intra/interregional trade.



# PPQ IS THE NPPO FOR THE US

NATIONAL  
PLANT  
PROTECTION  
ORGANIZATION  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES



The screenshot shows the official website of the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), specifically the Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) section. The header includes the USDA and APHIS logos and navigation links: Home, About APHIS, Newsroom, Career Opportunities, Help, and Contact Us. The main content area is titled "Plant Health" and contains several sections: "Plant Pest Program Information" (describing PPQ's role in safeguarding agriculture), "Pest Detection" (aiming to protect America's resources by detecting harmful pests), "Center for Plant Health Science and Technology" (providing scientific support), and "Pest Identification" (coordinating pest identification services). A sidebar on the left offers navigation options like "Search APHIS", "Browse by Audience", and "Browse by Subject". A "Related Topics" sidebar on the right lists various subjects such as Overview, Plant Pest Program Information, Pest Detection, and more. The bottom of the page features a "Want To..." section with a link to "Join the PPQ Stakeholder".

## **Assist American exporters comply with foreign country phytosanitary import regulations**



- Authorized Certifying Official (State and Federal)
  - Export Certification Specialists (Federal/Regional)
    - Trade Specialists (Federal/Regional)
      - Trade Directors (Federal/Headquarters)
        - International Services (Federal/Abroad)

## Re-cap: APHIS' Role in Trade

- Protect the health of American agriculture
- Protect US agriculture exports, including nursery and greenhouse stock, by providing internationally accredited phytosanitary certification
- Deal fairly with all countries
- Support establishment of harmonized, international science-based plant health standards



# For More Information

Visit our Web site at [www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq)

The screenshot shows the USDA APHIS PPQ website homepage. At the top is a banner with the USDA and APHIS logos and the text "United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service". Below the banner is a navigation bar with links: Home, About APHIS, Newsroom, Career Opportunities, Help, and Contact Us. On the left side, there is a search bar labeled "Search APHIS" with a "Go" button and social media icons for RSS, Twitter, and YouTube. Below the search bar is a "Browse by Audience" section with a "Select an Option" dropdown. Further down is a "Browse by Subject" section with a list of topics: Animal Health, Animal Welfare, Biotechnology, Emergency Preparedness and Response, Import and Export, International Services, Permits, Plant Health, Regulations and Assessments, User Fees, and Wildlife Damage Management. The main content area features a video player with the title "What Can Outdoor Enthusiasts Do To Fight Invasive Species?" and a "Learn More >>" link. To the right of the video player is a "tell APHIS@ usda.gov/open" section with a call to action: "Your feedback and input are essential to APHIS. Visit USDA's Open.gov web site to share your thoughts, ideas, and suggestions on APHIS issues and programs." Below the video player is an "In the News" section with two headlines: "USDA Announces Public Meeting on Traceability for Livestock Moving Interstate and the Bovine Tuberculosis Program (Sept. 16, 2011)" and "USDA Begins Field Trial to Test a Canadian Oral Rabies Vaccine in Raccoons and Skunks (Sept. 14, 2011)". On the right side of the page, there is a "Related Topics" section with a list of links: Apply for a permit, Apply for AWA licensing/registration, Contact Your Local APHIS Office, Emergency Support Function #11 (ESF #11), FOIA Reading Room, Fruits and Vegetables Import Requirements (FAVIR) Database, Horse Protection Act, Jobs in APHIS, Publications, Report a pest or disease, Report agricultural smuggling, Travel with my Pet, and Vet accreditation information.

United States Department of Agriculture  
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

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- ▶ Plant Health
- ▶ Regulations and Assessments
- ▶ User Fees
- ▶ Wildlife Damage Management

What Can Outdoor Enthusiasts Do To Fight Invasive Species?

Learn More >>

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**tell APHIS@**  
[usda.gov/open](http://usda.gov/open)

Your feedback and input are essential to APHIS. Visit USDA's Open.gov web site to share your thoughts, ideas, and suggestions on APHIS issues and programs.

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**In the News**

More

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## Credits:

**USDA APHIS PPQ**

**ARS Photo gallery**

**USDA NCRS Photo Gallery**



# Questions

- ***Tess Acosta-Williams***
- Trade Specialist
- AR, AZ, HI, LA, KS, OK, NM, NV, TX, UT
- USDA APHIS PPQ
- Phoenix, AZ
- 602-431-3208 office
- 602-414-9870 fax
- [Tessie.A.Williams@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Tessie.A.Williams@aphis.usda.gov)

